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TWO ROUSING OFFERS TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

First Offer: THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Will be Sent, Free of Postage,

FROM NOW

Until
MARCH 4, 1885,

The Entire Presidential Campaign
TO CLUBS OF 5, FOR \$5

(With Every Club of 5 an Extra
Copy Free, 6 Copies for \$5, to
4th March, 1885).

Second Offer:

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Will be Sent, Free of Postage,

FROM NOW

Until
MARCH 4, 1885,

The Entire Presidential Campaign,
TO EVERY PERSON

Who, in addition to his subscrip-
tion of \$1, sends at the same time
One, Two, Three or Four Sub-
scribers, at \$1 Each.

EVERY SINGLE SUBSCRIBER

Who sends His Own Subscription
Only, and \$1, will receive the

WEEKLY GLOBE

Only 12 Months.

The Campaign Offer

Is made to induce Every Sub-
scriber to Help Increase the Cir-
culation of THE GLOBE in his
neighborhood. This can be done
very easily by Showing Sample
Copies. Send for Free Sample
Copies.

AGENTS

WANTED EVERYWHERE,

To whom, under above offers, the
regular liberal cash commission
will be given. On application, a
Poster, Agents' Circular, and Sam-
ple Copies will be sent Free.

Send for Sample Copies.

Distribute Them Everywhere.

Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

ARE YOU FORMING A CLUB?

Have you shown a sample copy of THE GLOBE to
all your neighbors and friends? You have only to
call attention to its unequalled merits as a family
newspaper and to the long-time offer, and you
will secure a large number of subscribers. Let
every subscriber and every one who reads this
notice form a rousing club.

NO THREE-CENT STAMPS

will be accepted by THE WEEKLY GLOBE in pay-
ment of subscriptions on account of the new
postage law, which substitutes two-cent stamps in
their place. Stamps of the denomination of one or
two will be received as heretofore.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the
United States and Canada, one year, free of postage,
for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order,
registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston,
though, if more convenient for the sender, postage
stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they
should be of the denomination of one, two or three
cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers,
all letters should be addressed to THE WEEKLY
GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Every letter and postal card should bear the full
name of the writer, his post office, county and State.
Every notice of change of residence should give
former as well as present address, and both in full.
Every notice to discontinue should give the town
county and State to which the paper is being sent.
All copies sent in the mails will be duplicated free of
expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be
registered.
All exchange newspapers and magazines should be
addressed simply, "Look Lane 2220, Boston, Mass."
Sample copies are free.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertise-
ments in this paper, please do us the favor
to mention that you saw the same in THE
BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1884.

TO EACH SUBSCRIBER!

YOU MUST RENEW AT ONCE,

In order to prevent your paper being stopped,
if your subscription expires January 1. On Sat-
urday, January 12, every name that has not been
renewed will be removed from the mailing list.
Of course, every subscriber will renew; we ask
him to renew at once, in his own interest, to pre-
vent the loss of an installment of the story.
Another story, by an author who is already
claimed to be the greatest American novelist, will
begin in a week or two. Take a sample copy,
show it to your neighbors. When you have se-
cured five subscribers, new or old, you will have
your own copy free. Or, send for agents' rates,
and receive a cash commission.

A BRILLIANT NEW ENGLAND STORY,

the title of which will be announced next week,
will begin very soon. It is the work of one who
ranks among the most talented and popular
writers of Europe and America. THE WEEKLY
GLOBE will be the first weekly newspaper to
which any of his writings have been contributed.
Everybody will read the new story. Renew be-
fore January 12, and avoid missing the first in-
stallment. Tell your neighbors and form a club.

The following interesting advertisement appears
in a London paper: "Mrs. and Miss May have
left off clothing of every description." These
ladies are probably intending to come over to
New York and go into fashionable society, and
are now in training.

The distribution of steam from one or more
central points throughout a city has, by the
operations of this New York Steam Company,
been shown to be quite as practicable as the
distribution of water or gas.—[Herald.] To say
nothing about the distribution of paving stones
and sections of citizens now and then.

It is evident that the interests of American
shipping will receive important attention in Con-
gress this winter. The formation of a new com-
mittee on shipbuilding and shipwrecking, and
the appointment as its chairman of General SLOCUM
of Brooklyn, who has long been interested in the
subject, will doubtless result in some practical
action.

There is a man in Burlington, Ia., who deserves
to have a monument when he dies. He is a
wounded soldier, and he declines to draw any
more pension money, because he has recovered
from his wounds. There is a suggestion of a con-
trast between him and the men who are trying to
get pensions because they can run the risk of
getting hurt.

If the present Congress wants to reform the
tariff, it should strike out the provisions of the
law that appear to have been introduced by some
reckless American humorist. As the law now
stands, there are duties on acorns, ants' eggs,
asses' skins, bulrushes, deer horns, fence rails,
goose skins, hay, hoop poles, jewsharps, mice
seeds, rabbits, toothpicks, pumpkins, live snakes,
and hundreds of other equally ridiculous things.

The composition of the committee on appropria-
tions gives encouragement to those who want to
see wise economy in the expenditure of the public
funds. RANDALL, HOLMAN and HUTCHINS are
in favor of retrenchment, and the voters expect
them to begin the work at once. Economy in Con-
gress is the best recommendation a party can have
before the people, and the Democratic majority
must be careful how it votes for appropriations
if it expects to inspire confidence among the voters.

Rhode Island is just waking up to a realization
of the injustice of her suffrage laws, and the citi-
zens of Providence lead the attack upon the dis-
crimination by petitioning for a constitutional
convention to do away with the real estate qualifi-
cation, by which it is necessary that a citizen
should possess \$134 worth of real estate before
he can vote. But Massachusetts cannot jab the
finger of scorn into little Rhode's eye so long as
the payment of a poll-tax is the prerequisite of
voting in the Old Bay State.

Classified by occupations and professions, the
membership of Congress is as follows: Lawyers,
221; manufacturers, 19; farmers, 18; editors, 10;
merchants, 8; bankers, 7; doctors, 6; lumber-
men, 2; railroad presidents, 2; railroad operators,
2; ministers, 1; pharmacist, 1; zoologist, 1;
hatter, 1; railroad ticket agent, 1; cooper, 1;
printer, 1; capitalist, 1; politician, 1.—[Herald.]

With only one politician in Congress we ought
to get some pretty good laws this session. The
preponderance of lawyers, however, saves off the
millennium for the present.

The Washington despatches and letters tell us
that Secretary CHANDLER does not expect that
any new ships will be ordered. The most that
he hopes for is that the House will vote
money enough to complete the ships which
have already been ordered. We are pleased
to observe that Hon. BILL appreciates the fact
at last that the people of this country have not
sufficient confidence in him to trust him to spend
much of their money. It is a good thing for him
that he does not expect much, as thereby he avoids
being painfully disappointed. It is to be hoped
that Congress will have the wisdom to postpone
navy building until we have a secretary who is
not the agent of JOHN ROACH.

In many respects the year that is just closing
has been a remarkable one. It has been a year
of stupendous natural phenomena, of earth-
quakes, storms, volcanic disturbances, tornadoes
and strange, unexplained appearances upon the
face of nature. Man has not succeeded nearly so
well in bringing about startling and important
results. Several large enterprises have been
brought to a successful completion, and others of
equal importance have been begun or proposed.
The great dead have had their number increased
during the year by many whom the world could
not well afford to lose. Among those who have
gone from our own country are ALEXANDER
H. STEPHENS, PETER COOPER, and JEREMIAH
S. BLACK, and to the world's dead have been added
WAGNER, TURGENIEFF, GORTSCHAKOFF, and
GAMBETTA. In America it has been peculiar-
ly a year of anniversaries. The pregnant dates
of the closing of the Revolution have had enthusi-
astic observance, the later one being the celebra-
tion in New York of the evacuation of that city by
the British. This takes us nearly out of the belt
of centennial dates connected with the Revolution.
The German citizens have celebrated the bicen-

tennial of the advent of their ancestors in the new
continent, and away down in New Mexico, Santa
Fe has celebrated her three hundred and thirty-
third birthday.

WHERE WAS LOGAN WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT?

The New York Sun is in hopes that LOGAN
and BLAINE have really become friends, because
there is a service which Mr. BLAINE, as an ex-
pert in historical research, can render to General
LOGAN.

Although several biographies of the senator
from Illinois have been written, says the Sun, one
epoch of his distinguished career is still involved
in darkness. When the war of the rebellion broke
out, when Mr. BLAINE himself promptly sent a
substitute to the front, and turned his energies to
the task of supplying the Union army with seven-
shooter rifles, LOGAN also unsheathed his sword.

At the head of a small band of chosen followers,
and with a military commission in his pocket, he
took a position in the neighborhood of Cairo, Ill.,
and awaited the beginning of actual hostilities.

The question that is still to be settled to the sat-
isfaction of some of General LOGAN's admirers is
whether the warrior's original commission at-
tached him to the Federal service, or proceeded
from the Confederate government. Did LOGAN
start in on the Northern or on the Southern side?

Everybody knows where the swarthy and dash-
ing commander fought during the war, and where
he continued to fight long after the war was over.
But this period of perhaps a month at the begin-
ning of the contest presents an interesting field of
research to so patient, impartial, able and enthu-
siastic an historian as Mr. BLAINE of Augusta.

NO MORE SECTIONALISM.

Utterly nonsensical is all this controversy
numbers of Republican journals are making
about the positions given to Southern congress-
men. So nonsensical that it is not worthy the
answers and explanations given by Democratic
papers. It is only the echo of a sectionalism long
since buried too deep under the united interests of
the country to be brought into actual existence
again at the hysterical call of editors either too
deep removed from those interests to know of what
deep and universal moment they are, or too
blindly devoted to party success to care a fig how
it is brought about.

What difference does it make from what sec-
tion two or three more committee chairmen come,
if they are men of ability, honesty and large
views? And as to sectional interests there are
everywhere. The difference between those of the
East and the West as there is between those of
the North and the South. Even more, in fact,
for the growing manufacturing interests of the
South are developing in much the same line as
those of the East. Those of the West are more
different. The cotton manufacturers of New
England and the iron men of Pennsylvania are
not even rivals; they are coworkers with those of
the South. They are investing their money in
that section, and the interests of the two regions
are becoming practically identical.

In the face of all this it is the height of absurdity
to scream out that the South has a majority of the
congressional chairmanships. Suppose it has,
what then? Is the country bound for destruction
and commercial interests for chaos simply be-
cause there are twenty-eight chairmen from the
South and twenty-five from the North? Are not
the interests of the South the same as those of the
rest of the country?

The South is having a hard enough time in its
struggle to make a new South. This attempt to
raise a sectional cry against it is a dastardly at-
tempt to stab it in the back. If the committee
chairmen are men of high intelligence and integ-
rity what difference does it make whether a few
more or a few less of them come from the North
or the South, the East or the West.

MOVEMENTS IN RELIGION.
The Christian Union comments editorially on
the unusual activity of religious thought and the
direction of religious movement during the last
year. After saying that this movement of thought
has taken the somewhat unfortunate name of the
New Theology, it adds:

It is the same spirit in different denominations,
though making itself felt by different manifesta-
tions. The Episcopal church, not wholly satisfied
with its old liturgy, has practically adopted during
the year material alterations and amendments to
its service. The United Presbyterian church has
passed, against protest and against the ancient tra-
ditions of that body, a resolution authorizing the
use of musical instruments in the church. In the
Presbyterian church discussion has been carried
on respecting the advisability of the revision of the
church standards; and the exclusion of two hon-
ored ministers, one in Ohio and one in Pennsylv-
ania, for real or supposed doctrinal deviations, has
excited vigorous and earnest protest from a
portion of the church. In the Congrega-
tional church, at the opening of the year, what
is known as the Anderson controversy was at
its height, and Mr. Joseph Cook and Professor
Smyth were filling the New England news-
papers with their discussions; new professors
have since been inaugurated at Andover, and it
commenced its work this year with increased
classes and under favorable auspices. In the
Methodist church the itinerant system has been
compelled to give an account of itself; a consid-
erable party in the church desiring to have power
given to the church authorizing it to allow a pas-
tor to remain on his charge in one town, and
others to leave as this shall seem mutually desir-
able. The diversion of the church thought from
religious work to religious questions has doubtless
the effect to impair important religious activity,
and there has been nothing either in the interior
or the aggressive work of the churches during the
past year worthy the name of a religious re-
vival.

WESTERN HEALTH RESORTS.
Where shall the consumptive go? The question
has just been answered in a decisive way by a
writer in Science, who says that the result of
an extended investigation into the various health
resorts is to convince him that the best place for
people with pulmonary complaints, not too far
advanced, is in Colorado. Another writer in the
Medical Times has expressed substantially the
same opinion, but including within his boundary
lines "the extraordinarily dry belt of country
which runs northward from San Antonio, Tex."

These portions of the West have only recently
begun to supersede the South in prominence as
health resorts particularly adapted to consump-
tion. But if the statements of those who have
investigated the subject themselves, or who can
support their statements with testimony of many
instances are to be taken, a very large extent of
the territory of these United States is a very pa-
radise for consumptives. The soft atmosphere and
gentle climate of the entire South, and particu-
larly the healing odor of its pine woods, the thin,
dry air of the West, even though there are as
violent changes as occur in New England, the
milder region of the Southwest and the genial

stimulating breezes of the Pacific slope, all have
their supporters, who can tell of wonderful cures
that have been effected solely by the climate.

The truth of the matter is that when physicians
or amateur advisers pronounce any one place as
the haven of refuge for consumptives, they do not
make allowance for the difference in physical
peculiarities and individual temperament. These
are often of more importance than difference in
climate. Consumptives have been known to come
from the West and be benefited by a winter in
Boston. The burning summer heat, the windy
winter cold and the violent changes in tempera-
ture of the Western prairies furnish for some
consumptives the most comfortable home they
can find. Some who make a vain search for
health in the South find it only on the Pacific
coast.

Each invalid is a case unto himself, and can get
but little benefit from the experience of others.

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

While the army is deteriorating and becom-
ing demoralized by desertions the personnel
of the navy is improving. A naval officer
says: "Desertions are comparatively few,
and those men who do desert are, with-
out exception, men who are of no benefit to
the service. We are getting more men, men of
better character and more men of American birth
than we have before for years. The training sys-
tem is doing a big thing for the navy and sup-
plying us with splendid material."

There is evidently a radical difference in the
treatment accorded the enlisted men in the army
and navy. Soldiers declare that the army rations
are insufficient, that the men are required to per-
form menial services for the officers, that company
funds are either misappropriated or misapplied
by the officers, and that the men are treated
brutally by the officers, who seem to think that
because a man enlists in the army he must belong
to a lower order of creation than themselves.

The claim of General Sheridan that men enlist
to procure transportation to the West may have
some truth in it; but that claim will not account
for the desertions in the East.

An enlisted man writes to the Sun: "I do not
think the present pay is enough to attract good
men to the army. If the army were reduced to
about 15,000 or 20,000 men, and the soldiers'
pay increased to \$20 a month, with a good sub-
stantial ration, I think it would be more efficient
than an army of twice the number under the sys-
tem that now obtains."

"THE EARTH."

The New York Tribune is straining its editorial
intelligence seriously in the attempt to make it
appear that "the Confederacy is again in the
saddle," in other words, that the South has an un-
due representation on the House committees, and
therefore the control of legislation. The Tribune
says: "The more the South looks at it the better
pleased it is with what Speaker CARLISLE put
into its stocking. If it were not placed, the
question might well be put to it, 'What do you
want—the Earth?'"

If it be true that the South is so enormously
gratified we can only conclude that the South is
mighty easy to please. The chairmanships of the
two leading committees are held by Northern
men, Randall and Morrill, and on three im-
portant committees only has the South a majority.

On the forty-three committees there are 311
Northern men and only 175 Southerners. The
Tribune raises the sectional issue for no good
purpose, and is therefore utterly unscrupulous
in its methods, resorting to the most impudent
misrepresentation and suppressions of facts in
order to deceive its readers. The question might
well be put to the Tribune and the Northern Repub-
licans who become violently patriotic when offices
are in question, "What do you want?—the whole
solar system?"

HOW PROTECTION WORKS.
A prominent foreign manufacturer, travelling
in this country, gives the American Grocer an
illustration of the effect of a high protective tariff
upon commercial interests. He says:

"Owing to the peculiar condition in which I
found the rope trade in this country, I learned
that, notwithstanding that tariff imposes a duty
of two and a half cents per pound, or 50¢ per ton,
upon manila rope, I can sell rope equal in quality
to that in general use in the United States at a
price about three-fourths of a cent per
pound less than the American high tariff im-
poses a duty of 82½¢ per ton on the raw material
and 35¢ per ton on rope. This afforded a magnificent
profit, and manufacturers of rope multiplied until
competition became fierce and profits dwindled. Then the rope-makers
formed a combination or pool, restricting the out-
put of the various factories. Where the standard
quantity to be made is exceeded the maker
must pay a forfeit of two and one-half cents
per pound into the pool, receiving from it a like sum
when a less quantity is made. As a result small makers
close their works, being willing to accept the two
and one-half cents duty under the rules of the
pool. Manufacturers who make beyond the allotted
amount can dodge the payment of the two and one-half
cents to the pool by exporting their rope. They receive
22½¢ per ton drawback, sell their rope in foreign markets
at less than cost, or about three cents per pound less
than to dealers at home, the loss in this way being
less than to pay the stipulated penalty into the
pool. This buyers do not care to be benefited at the
expense of home consumers."

And yet the largest rope-makers claim that they
can manufacture as cheaply as the foreign
makers. This illustrates how the protective
tariff fosters monopolies and enables a few men
to levy tribute upon the owner of every vessel that
sails in American waters. It is clear that the
tariff on rope robs consumers directly by duties
and by the profits of the combination, and that it
could be reduced fifty per cent. or more and still
protect the American makers.

If the mission of cruisers is the destruction of
an enemy's commerce, there seems to be no neces-
sity for the construction of any more war ships by
this government. The old hulks we have on hand
have proved to be the most dangerous foes to com-
merce that ever existed. The Powhatan recently
run down in broad daylight a schooner
that had been in plain sight for more than an
hour, and a court-martial has now acquitted the
officers of the Powhatan of charges of culpable
negligence and inefficiency. Secretary
Chandler, forgetting that his cruisers are
"commerce destroyers," disapproves the findings
of the court, and says that the collision between the
schooner *Druid* and the United States steamer
Powhatan might easily have been avoided, and
that the evidence adduced required a finding of
guilt. "Greater diligence to avoid impending
collisions, under circumstances no more difficult
than those which appear in this case," the secre-
tary says, "must hereafter be exercised, and com-
manding officers will be held to the strictest re-
sponsibility in every case which may unfortu-
nately occur." How does he expect the navy to
get any experience under such orders?

Exchange: "I thought," remarked the victim,
after the dentist had dragged him around the room
several times, "I thought you advertised to
extract teeth without pain." "So I do," replies
the operator blandly; "I don't hurt me at all."

"What was done with the bodies of the Greeks
who were killed at Marathon?" once asked the
late Professor Sophocles of Harvard of his class.
"They were buried," said "Next." "Why, they
were buried," said "Next." "I don't know,
professor." "Right. Nobody knows!"

The Louisville Courier-Journal man, being at a
safe distance from New England, writes: "Most
of the New England girls marry in November.
The weather being cold, the bridegroom stays in
doors and is much less likely to escape than in the
balmy summer months."

The local paper in one of two Western rival
towns has been outwitting each other in their
efforts to get the greatest number of attractions
announced one day that the other town had formed
a "comet club," the object of which was to induce
the comet, now approaching the earth, to locate
there.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are quite prevalent
in the city.

At North Carolina wedding six pistol shots
were fired within the space of a minute. The best
man was killed, and one of the groomsmen mortally
wounded. As the happy couple were leaving the
church the bride handed one of the ushers a
piece of paper and whispered to him: "See the
reporters at once, give them this description of my
dress, say the bride behaved like a heroine, and be
satisfied." The ushers' report was: "The bride was
in a white dress, and she was very beautiful."

A Wallahan young man was going to hire a room
of a lady until he found that she only let it be-
cause she wanted some one to chum with her boy,
"because, you see, Freddy is just old enough to
run after the girls," and if she could get some man
that would take to Freddy it might keep him from
chasing after the girls.

Progress: The first of a new instrument of tor-
ture, it is meant as a Christmas present for pet
dogs, and with it their abilities as nuisances are
increased. It is a so-called musical bell. The
dog plays with it, and with every bite he gives it
emits sounds which are alleged to be musical. It
is a machine which brings joy to the brute and
sorrow to his master. In scorching falls sweetly upon his ears. To the
man who would read, write or sleep this fresh
attachment of the pet dog is an abomination be-
yond words to characterize.

Tariff talk will now be heard for the next six or
eight months. The Republicans cannot fool the
people as they did in 1880 on this subject.
Progress: You consider it later, a black chap
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NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

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There is a little darky in Oconee county, Ga.,
who has white eyes, peary teeth and immense
mouth. He can draw his face into an exact rep-
resentation of a rabbit.

New York Notice: The place for the Democrats
to hold their convention is St. Louis. The last
candidate for the presidency nominated there was
elected.

George Francis Train is going to start a weekly
newspaper. Now, wouldn't he and Daniel Pratt
make a good brace of editors? Pratt has had ex-
perience, having published "The Gridiron" some-
where about 1864, and State Street business men
would have no objection to his being a copy of it.
Train would engage the genial Daniel.

A Baptist minister wants worshipful music in
his churches. To be sure, this is right. Why
didn't some one think of this before?
Typical fever and a fire make this a tough year
for Yale College.

The story comes from Washington that there is
not so much liquor drunk there as formerly. This
is just what was to be expected when so many
Democrats were elected to go there. You never
heard this story when the Republicans had a majority.

The agitation for a new national library at
Washington has been started again. Some of that
money that went for bogus rivers and harbors last
year would have given the country a magni-
ficent building.

It may be a good winter for plumbers, after all.
General Porter: "The difference between the New
Englanders and the Mormons is, that the former
drives his wives tandem, and the latter drives
his abasent."

Sam: During the last generation there has
grown up a distinct race of New York City.
A London doctor, who thinks night-caps should
be worn in cold weather, observes: "I believe we
of this generation suffer more from brain troubles
than our predecessors, because we leave the head
exposed at night and the blood vessels of our
cerebral organs are seldom unobscured."

A practical joker stepped up behind a man in a
stage whom he

BRANCH IN HIS LETTER

Grant and McClellan as Heroes and Business Men.

A Countryman Plays Money Musk on an Ananias and Thinks It a First-Class "Fiddle."

Marie Prescott and the New York Writers' Criticisms of Vera.

Great Men, With Underized Bodies.

WEDDED AT A CANDY-PULL.

Mr. Sinclair Quickly Tires of His Beautiful Wife and Elopes With Her Sister.

MAJOR, GAY, December 30.—Egbert S. Sinclair, the only heir to a Louisiana planter's fortune, was married in a romantic manner last week.

Great Bodies, With Underized Men.

A Country Fiddler and the Ananias.

Death at Cleveland of "Kit, the Tramp," a Well-Known Female Printer.

CLEVELAND, December 30.—Mrs. Mattie Eddy, known as "Kit, the Tramp," the only female tramp printer in the United States, died Monday.

CRITICS AND CRITICISMS.

TRINITY'S GOOD LUCK.

A Quarter of a Million Received from the North.

HAFTON, Conn., December 30.—Trinity College has received all the funds from the late Colonel Northam and his estate nearly \$250,000.

THURMAN'S CHANCES SEEM TO BE GOOD.

WATSON, December 30.—The prospect for Senator Thurman's reelection seems to be good.

REVOLVERS CONSCIOUSLY PROJECTING.

ALLISON.

BLACK RAVEN.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF A BROKEN-DOWN CART HORSE.

ITS OWNER'S NUMEROUS DESPERATE ESCAPADES IN THE WILD WEST.

A BAD MAN'S CAREER—INCIDENTS OF FRONTIER LIFE.

YESTERDAY (Denver Tribune.)

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